

dollars must cover. This legislation will help protect communities and reduce the financial burden on taxpayers by targeting mitigation investments to communities that have the fewest resources to invest in resilience and are expected to incur the greatest amount of disaster damage.

By directing the Federal Emergency Management Agency to publicly designate the most in-need and at-risk census tracts as Community Disaster Resilience Zones, stakeholders can effectively target mitigation investments to these communities and make them more resilient. This legislation also authorizes Federal cost share flexibility for Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant project applicants in designated Community Disaster Resilience Zones.

I ask my colleagues to support the Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3875, the Community Disaster Resilience Zones Act of 2022, which amends the Stafford Act to include a section on natural disaster risk assessment.

This bill's intent is to make the public more aware of the inherent risks of disasters that may affect their communities.

It directs the President, or FEMA, to maintain a publicly available risk assessment program that shows what hazards pose the most threat to communities. It also directs the President, or FEMA, to provide financial or technical assistance to communities in designated community disaster resilience zones.

Establishing these zones will help communities, States, and the private sector better plan investments in mitigation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support for S. 3875 signed by 32 organizations.

DECEMBER 5, 2022.

Hon. PETER DEFAZIO,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
Ranking Member, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO AND RANKING MEMBER GRAVES: We, the undersigned organizations, write to express support for S. 3875, the Community Disaster Resilience Zones (CDRZ) Act of 2022, which the Senate passed by unanimous consent and is nearly identical to the bill (H.R. 7242) your committee passed. Collectively, our organizations represent a wide variety of constituencies, including business, conservation, emergency managers, housing, infrastructure, local government, public safety, science, and taxpayer organizations. We commend the CDRZ Act bill sponsors, Rep-

resentatives Sharice Davids and Garret Graves and Senators Gary Peters and Rob Portman, for their bipartisan, bicameral leadership and thank them for introducing the CDRZ Act bills. This legislation is a critical, foundational step toward prioritizing and directing a whole-of-nation focus on the most vulnerable communities facing the risk of potentially life-threatening and economically devastating climate and natural disaster events.

The CDRZ Act would amend the Stafford Act to establish a statutory structure to identify and designate CDRZ communities that are the most in need and most at risk to natural hazards, such as hurricanes, flooding, earthquakes, and wildfires, to increase public and private sector investments in housing, infrastructure, and community-wide resilience. Building smart, modern, resilient infrastructure, including nature-based infrastructure, has long been among our top priorities. We support the CDRZ Act, which would:

Amend the Stafford Act by adding a requirement that FEMA maintain and update products and tools that define natural hazard risk across the U.S. and use that dataset to identify and designate CDRZ communities that are the most in need and most at risk to natural hazards;

Authorize the President to provide CDRZ-designated communities with assistance and funding for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects to increase resilience against the identified hazards; and

Help prioritize and attract additional public and private sector funding (including public-private partnerships) for resilience projects in or primarily benefitting CDRZ-designated communities.

Thank you for your leadership. We look forward to continuing to work with you and Congress to ensure our communities most threatened by climate and natural disaster risk and most economically vulnerable have the support, resources, and opportunities they need to improve their resilience.

Sincerely,

US Resiliency Council (USRC), U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Taxpayers for Common Sense (TCS), SmarterSafer Coalition, SBP, Resilience Innovation Hub, Reinsurance Association of America (RAA), R Street Institute, National Wildlife Federation (NWF), National Special Districts Coalition (NSDC), National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS), National Housing Conference (NHC), National Emergency Management Association (NEMA), National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies (NAMIC), National Association of Counties (NACo), Interstate Council on Water Policy (ICWP).

International Code Council (ICC), International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS), Ecological Restoration Business Association (ERBA), The Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers (CIAB), Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC), Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES), BuildStrong Coalition, Big City Emergency Managers (BCEM), American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), American Property Casualty Insurance Association (APCIA), American Planning Association (APA), American Institute of Architects (AIA), American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC), After the Fire: Recover, Rebuild, Reimagine. (ATF3R).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois has 19 minutes remaining.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

My colleague, the chair of the subcommittee I have been blessed to serve on as ranking member, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, I thank her for working with us in a bipartisan way to move this bill forward.

Disaster resiliency matters in a district like mine that encompasses the Illinois and Mississippi River Basin. We see disasters on a regular basis. In fact, when I got to this institution 10 years ago, one of the first votes I had to make was on funding Superstorm Sandy relief. I remember saying the first time that I had a chance to talk about disaster assistance, as a brand new freshman, my comments were if the Federal Government should do something right, it is helping communities recover from disasters that they had no control over.

This is another good bipartisan step to making sure that happens in communities all across this Nation, from Montana to Washington, D.C., to Illinois and elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this fine piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

This bill will also help my district, which was built on the rivers and where disaster resilience is most needed.

In closing, we know that investments in mitigation measures save up to \$11 for every \$1 spent. This legislation will save taxpayer dollars by investing in mitigation and protecting vulnerable communities.

I thank my colleague, SHARICE DAVIDS, for her work on this issue, and I support this targeted, data-driven approach. I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3875.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

REPEAL OF OBSOLETE DHS CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3499) to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

to repeal certain obsolete requirements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3499

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE DHS CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS.

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295; 120 Stat. 1394) is amended by striking section 692 (6 U.S.C. 792).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3499.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia? There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will repeal a section of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to conform the act with government-wide Federal acquisition regulation changes to subcontracting limits.

The National Defense Authorization Act of 2009 directed the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council to institute a government-wide limitation on excessive subcontracting. This change put the Department of Homeland Security-specific requirements established by the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act in conflict with government-wide rules. This bill simply repeals the Department of Homeland Security's obsolete requirement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I also rise in support of S. 3499, which amends the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006. This bill repeals outdated Department of Homeland Security contracting requirements that set a limit of 65 percent for subcontracting costs.

The National Defense Authorization Act of 2009 established a subcontracting cost limit at 70 percent. Unfortunately, these conflicting limits have just created confusion for contractors in emergency response and recovery efforts since then.

Repealing this obsolete provision will make subcontracting cost limits consistent with the rest of the Federal contracting regime.

Mr. Speaker, I remind you that these are not issues that are going to make

the 24-hour news cycle, but it is fixing broken pieces of the bureaucracy right here in this institution that can actually help communities recover faster.

If we don't address issues that aren't newsworthy according to the media experts, then we waste taxpayer dollars, we don't help communities recover, and we don't make government work for the people. I am proud to stand here and say I am a conservative when it comes to fixing government bureaucracy, and this is one of those fixes that we are putting forth today, in conjunction with the other side, in conjunction with the Senate.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, again, this fixes the Federal bureaucracy that was broken back post-Katrina. I was a congressional staffer in 2005 when we all watched in horror what happened to Louisiana and the Gulf Coast because of that tragic storm.

Provisions that were put in place post-Katrina in 2006, during the Bush presidency and into the Obama administration in 2009, long before I ever got here to the House floor, we are now fixing the inconsistencies, making government work for the people, and making government work for every single American who is going to be affected by a future disaster. That is everywhere. That is Montana, that is Illinois, and that is D.C. Every single place in the United States and our territories will be impacted positively by this consistent change to the bureaucracy through the procurement process that needed to be done years ago and is going to be done today because of the leadership of our Senate sponsors and also the leaders on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and my colleague, Ms. NORTON.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

S. 3499 is a simple example of good governance with bipartisan support. I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3499.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1530

RURAL OPIOID ABUSE PREVENTION ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (S. 2796) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2796

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rural Opioid Abuse Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY OF RURAL COMMUNITY RESPONSE PILOT PROGRAMS FOR FUNDING UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 3021 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10701) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking "and";

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(H) a pilot program for rural areas to implement community response programs that focus on reducing opioid overdose deaths, which may include presenting alternatives to incarceration, as described in subsection (f)."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) RURAL PILOT PROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The pilot program described under this subsection shall make grants to rural areas to implement community response programs to reduce opioid overdose deaths. Grants issued under this subsection shall be jointly operated by units of local government, in collaboration with public safety and public health agencies or public safety, public health and behavioral health collaborations. A community response program under this subsection shall identify gaps in community prevention, treatment, and recovery services for individuals who encounter the criminal justice system and shall establish treatment protocols to address identified shortcomings. The Attorney General, through the Office of Justice Programs, shall increase the amount provided as a grant under this section for a pilot program by no more than five percent for each of the two years following certification by the Attorney General of the submission of data by the rural area on the prescribing of schedules II, III, and IV controlled substances to a prescription drug monitoring program, or any other centralized database administered by an authorized State agency, which includes tracking the dispensation of such substances, and providing for interoperability and data sharing with each other such program (including an electronic health records system) in each other State, and with any interstate entity that shares information between such programs.

"(2) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to—

"(A) direct or encourage a State to use a specific interstate data sharing program; or

"(B) limit or prohibit the discretion of a prescription drug monitoring program for interoperability connections to other programs (including electronic health records systems, hospital systems, pharmacy dispensing systems, or health information exchanges)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from